

1962

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — SENATE

1669

Whereas the Federal Government in providing grants-in-aid to States and localities for public welfare assistance has promulgated certain laws, rules, and regulations which adversely affect the reasonable administration of public welfare assistance by the States and localities: therefore be it

Resolved, That the Board of Supervisors of the County of Westchester urge that the State of New York exert all influence possible to encourage the Federal Government to change, alter, and amend said Federal laws, rules, and regulations in order to (among others):

1. Give States freedom of choice in determining whether or not federally aided public welfare assistance is to be administered within their jurisdiction as a single program or as combined programs, instead of stipulating five separate categorical programs as now required by Federal law;

2. Establish a single formula for Federal financial participation applicable to all categories of assistance and to all assistance expenditures whether administered as separate or as combined categories;

3. Eliminate the Federal requirement of accumulating individual case counts in certain categories in order to compute Federal grants-in-aid and, instead, distribute grants-in-aid on a flat percentage basis similar to the new medical-assistance-for-the-aged category;

4. Eliminate the Federal requirement that State policies on eligibility and standards for assistance and other services to welfare recipients must apply equally in all localities as a prerequisite to receipt of Federal grants-in-aid regardless of varying local conditions;

5. Eliminate the Federal requirement prohibiting the use of Federal grants-in-aid for work relief;

6. Eliminate the Federal requirement that, without exception, all money payments to public welfare assistance recipients must be made with no restrictions imposed by the local welfare department on the use of funds by the recipient;

7. Provide a method by which a State may test in court its rights to receive grants-in-aid before the Federal department can cut off funds from a State; and be it further

Resolved, That a certified copy of this resolution be sent to Hon. John F. Kennedy, President of the United States; Hon. Abraham Ribicoff, Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare of the United States; Hon. Nelson A. Rockefeller, Governor of the State of New York; Chairman, Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations, Washington, D.C.; Commissioner Raymond W. Houston, New York State Commissioner of Social Welfare; Senator Jacob Javits; Senator Kenneth Keating; Congressmen Edwin B. Dooley and Robert R. Barry; and the boards of supervisors and mayors of all New York counties.

ELMER J. MALONEY,
Clerk, Board of Supervisors.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following reports of committees were submitted:

By Mr. EASTLAND, from the Committee on the Judiciary, without amendment:

S. 1864. A bill for the relief of Evangelos J. Marthakis (Rept. No. 1198);

S. 1638. A bill for the relief of Felix Ledina Mendoza (Rept. No. 1199);

S. 1874. A bill for the relief of Roland Fernando Mishutani (Rept. No. 1200);

S. 1881. A bill for the relief of Maria La Bella (Rept. No. 1201);

S. 2101. A bill for the relief of Alda Mary Sorino Boccalery (Rept. No. 1202); and

H.R. 8625. An act for the relief of Dennis H. O'Grady (Rept. No. 1195).

By Mr. EASTLAND, from the Committee on the Judiciary, with an amendment:

S. 1841. A bill for the relief of Maria Zambetoulla (Rept. No. 1203); and

H.R. 2990. An act to confer jurisdiction upon the Court of Claims to determine the claim against the United States of Amis Construction Co. and San Ore Construction Co. (Rept. No. 1196).

By Mr. KEATING, from the Committee on the Judiciary, without amendment:

H.R. 74. An act to reimburse the city of New York for expenditure of funds to rehabilitate slip 7 in the city of New York for use by the U.S. Army (Rept. No. 1197).

BILLS INTRODUCED

Bills were introduced, read the first time, and, by unanimous consent, the second time, and referred as follows:

By Mr. MCCLELLAN (for himself, Mr. EASTLAND, and Mr. ERVIN):

S. 2813. A bill to prohibit wiretapping by persons other than duly authorized law enforcement officers engaged in the investigation or prevention of specified categories of criminal offenses, and for other purposes, to the Committee on the Judiciary.

(See the remarks of Mr. MCCLELLAN when he introduced the above bill, which appear under a separate heading.)

By Mr. KERR (for himself and Mr. MAGNUSON):

S. 2814. A bill to provide for the establishment, ownership, operation and regulation of a commercial communications satellite system, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Aeronautical and Space Sciences.

(See the remarks of Mr. KERR when he introduced the above bill, which appear under a separate heading.)

By Mr. MAGNUSON (by request):

S. 2815. A bill to amend the act of September 7, 1957, relating to aircraft loan guarantees; to the Committee on Commerce. (See the remarks of Mr. MAGNUSON when he introduced the above bill, which appear under a separate heading.)

By Mr. HUMPHREY (for himself and Mr. MCCARTHY):

S. 2816. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide an accelerated amortization deduction for industrial or commercial plants and facilities which will provide new employment opportunities in economically depressed areas; to the Committee on Finance.

S. 2817. A bill to establish an Office of Public Works Coordination and Acceleration; to authorize the preparation of a plan for acceleration of public works when necessary to avoid serious nationwide unemployment levels; and for other purposes; to the Committee on Public Works.

(See the remarks of Mr. HUMPHREY when he introduced the last above-mentioned bill, which appear under a separate heading.)

By Mr. CLARK (for himself and Mr. HUMPHREY):

S. 2818. A bill to promote the foreign policy of the United States by authorizing the purchase of United Nations bonds and the appropriation of funds therefor, and to afford an opportunity for the people of the United States to participate in the purchase of such bonds; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

(See the remarks of Mr. CLARK when he introduced the above bill, which appear under a separate heading.)

By Mr. MCCARTHY:

S. 2819. A bill to provide for the imposition of countervailing duties upon iron ore in order to offset bounties or grants to foreign producers; and

S. 2820. A bill to maintain a fair ratio with domestic consumption of iron ore between iron ore produced in the United States and iron ore imported from foreign countries; to the Committee on Finance.

(See the remarks of Mr. MCCARTHY when he introduced the above bills, which appear under a separate heading.)

By Mr. JAVITS:

S. 2821. A bill to amend the National School Lunch Act in order to extend the provisions of such act to nonprofit summer camps for children; to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

(See the remarks of Mr. JAVITS when he introduced the above bill, which appear under a separate heading.)

By Mr. HICKENLOOPER (for himself and Mr. BENNETT):

S. 2822. A bill to establish a cropland retirement program; to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

(See the remarks of Mr. HICKENLOOPER when he introduced the above bill, which appear under a separate heading.)

By Mr. HICKENLOOPER (for himself, Mr. MILLER, Mr. BENNETT, and Mr. COOPER):

S. 2823. A bill to extend and amend the conservation reserve program; to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

(See the remarks of Mr. HICKENLOOPER when he introduced the above bill, which appear under a separate heading.)

By Mr. SPARKMAN (by request):

S. 2824. A bill to amend the Bretton Woods Agreements Act to authorize the United States to participate in loans to the International Monetary Fund to strengthen the international monetary system; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

(See the remarks of Mr. SPARKMAN when he introduced the above bill, which appear under a separate heading.)

RESOLUTION

JOHN R. DEVEREUX—REFERENCE OF BILL TO COURT OF CLAIMS

Mr. BEALL submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 294), which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

Resolved, That the bill (S. 2735) entitled "A bill for the relief of John R. Devereux" now pending in the Senate, together with all the accompanying papers, is hereby referred to the Court of Claims; and the court shall proceed with the same in accordance with the provisions of sections 1492 and 2509 of title 28 of the United States Code and report to the Senate, at the earliest practicable date, giving such findings of fact and conclusions thereon as shall be sufficient to inform the Congress of the nature and character of the demand, as a claim, legal or equitable, against the United States and the amount, if any, legally or equitably due from the United States to the claimant.

Bill file
COMMUNICATIONS SATELLITE ACT
OF 1962

Mr. KERR. Mr. President, on behalf of myself and the Senator from Washington [Mr. MAGNUSON], I introduce a bill which has to do with space communications satellites. This is the administration's bill. I have prepared a brief statement setting forth the similarity between this bill and the one previously introduced.

In accordance with the agreement between me and the Senator from Washington [Mr. MAGNUSON], the chairman of the Commerce Committee, I ask that the bill be referred to the Committee on Aeronautical and Space Sciences, and also that my remarks on the measure be printed at this point in the RECORD.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be received and re-

ferred, as requested by the Senator from Oklahoma; and, without objection, the remarks will be printed in the Record.

The bill (S. 2814) to provide for the establishment, ownership, operation, and regulation of a commercial communications satellite system, and for other purposes, introduced by Mr. KERR (for himself and Mr. MAGNUSON), was received, read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Aeronautical and Space Sciences.

The statement presented by Mr. KERR is as follows:

The most important and promising peaceful program resulting thus far from our Nation's extensive space program is the communications satellite system which is now developed to the point where it can become operational in a relatively short time. It is essential that this be done without delay and on the soundest possible organizational base.

In my judgment, the most effective means of insuring that the program is put into operation at the earliest possible time and operated successfully is by creating a corporation, operated for profit, within our private enterprise system—for traditionally our Nation's communications systems which have served our country so well have been privately owned companies. Accordingly, at the beginning of this session I introduced a bill which would authorize private ownership of the U.S. portion of a worldwide communications satellite system.

The President has today sent to the Congress his own proposal for a privately owned corporation. Although the proposed bill transmitted by the President provides for a corporate structure different from that contemplated in the bill I introduced, both strive for the same goal; namely, a privately owned corporation in which the existing American companies engaged in the international communications business would be able to invest, with their investments treated the same as the acquisition of new equipment and thus includible in their rate bases. This important feature permitting the rate of return for all communications services to be spread over a broad base should insure lower charges for communications satellite services. The principal new feature of the administration bill is a provision for two classes of stock, one to be nonvoting, and to receive no dividends but, as described earlier, includible in the rate bases of the investing communications carriers; the other, open to the public, would be voting stock upon which dividends would be paid.

The administration bill authorizes the corporation to issue 1 million shares of class A stock at a price of not less than \$1,000 for each share. Class A stock, which is eligible for dividends, may be purchased by any type of investor subject to the limitation that no single investor (including any group of affiliated companies) may own more than 15 percent of the authorized class A stock or more than 25 percent of the outstanding class A stock. Voting rights are confined to class A stock.

The class B stock would be nonvoting and nondividend bearing. It could be owned only by communications common carriers approved by the FCC, and the bill provides that their investment in class B stock may be included in the rate bases of the investing carriers to the extent allowed by the FCC.

The bill also provides for the exchange by communications common carriers of class A stock for class B and vice versa subject to the approval of the FCC, and it authorizes the FCC to compel a carrier to sell either class A or class B stock to another carrier. Noncarrier shareholders, however, could not be compelled to sell stock.

The limitations on foreign ownership of stock in communications carriers contained in the Federal Communications Act of 1934 are made applicable to ownership of shares of stock in the proposed corporation.

I believe that the administration's proposal merits careful consideration, and accordingly the senior Senator from Washington, chairman of the Commerce Committee, and I have agreed to introduce the administration bill for appropriate reference. As has been previously announced, the chairman of the Commerce Committee and I have discussed this particular subject and agreed that the bill should be referred first to the Committee on Aeronautical and Space Sciences and subsequently to the Commerce Committee for consideration if that should prove necessary or desirable.

The enactment of legislation to create a corporation which would make it possible for this Nation to translate its leadership in this phase of space technology into an actual program benefitting the people of this country as well as those of the other countries of the world should be achieved promptly. I can give assurance that insofar as the Space Committee is concerned this item has a high priority and will be taken up at an early date.

AIRCRAFT LOAN GUARANTEES

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, by request, I introduce for appropriate reference, a bill to amend the act of September 7, 1957, relating to aircraft loan guarantees. I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the Record the letter of the Chairman of the Civil Aeronautics Board, requesting the proposed legislation.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be received and appropriately referred; and, without objection, the letter will be printed in the Record.

The bill (S. 2815) to amend the act of September 7, 1957, relating to aircraft loan guarantees, introduced by Mr. MAGNUSON, by request, was received, read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

The letter presented by Mr. MAGNUSON is as follows:

CIVIL AERONAUTICS BOARD,
Washington, D.C., February 6, 1962.

HON. LYNDON B. JOHNSON,
President of the Senate,
U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: The Civil Aeronautics Board recommends to the Congress for its consideration the enclosed draft of a proposed bill "to amend the act of September 7, 1957, relating to aircraft loan guarantees."

The Bureau of the Budget states that it is unable, at present, to advise as to the relationship of the proposed bill to the administration's objectives.

Sincerely yours,

Chairman.

STATEMENT OF PURPOSE AND NEED FOR PROPOSED LEGISLATION—A BILL TO AMEND THE ACT OF SEPTEMBER 7, 1957, RELATING TO AIRCRAFT LOAN GUARANTEES

The act of September 7, 1957, authorizes Government guarantee of private loans to certain air carriers for purchase of aircraft. By the terms of the act this authority expires 5 years from the date of enactment.

The act authorizes the Board to guarantee loans made to local service and certain other air carriers for the purchase of aircraft to improve their service and efficiency, with the purpose of enabling these carriers to borrow

the necessary funds on reasonable terms. Experience with the act has amply demonstrated that lenders, in order to obtain a guarantee, are generally willing to give more favorable terms than they would without a guarantee. A significant portion of the equipment modernization by eligible carriers, achieved during the life of the act, has been financed by guaranteed loans. As of December 31, 1961, a total of \$30,349,503 had been borrowed on such loans, with \$23,379,152 still outstanding at that date. These funds have been used to purchase (1) 33 twin turbine engine F-27 aircraft, (2) 12 twin-engine (piston type) Convair 340/440 aircraft, which can be converted to turbine power, (3) 3 twin-engine (piston type) Martin 404 aircraft, (4) 5 single-engine (piston type) Vertol 44B helicopters, and (5) 1 twin turbine engine helicopter. Applications have been approved for one jet aircraft and three additional twin turbine helicopters, the delivery of which will take place in the near future. Applications are now pending for the guarantee of loans for the purchase of eight twin turbine helicopters, four CV-240's and two DC-6's.

Although much use has been made of the act, not all of the eligible carriers have re-equipped, and, in many cases, these carriers must acquire modern equipment if in the long run their subsidy needs are to be reduced. In the coming years it is anticipated that suitable new equipment will be offered for sale by manufacturers, and that many of the trunk carriers will be disposing of excellent equipment at reasonable prices. The development of air transportation would be delayed if the smaller carriers could not obtain loan guarantees when they cannot otherwise borrow funds to purchase this more efficient equipment on reasonable terms.

It thus appears that there will be need for loan guarantees during the foreseeable future; accordingly, the draft legislation in effect provides that the authority contained in section 3 of the act is extended for another 5 years from the present expiration date of September 7, 1962.

PUBLIC WORKS COORDINATION AND ACCELERATION ACT

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, on behalf of myself and my colleague, the junior Senator from Minnesota [Mr. MCCARTHY], I introduce, for appropriate reference, a bill to establish an Office of Public Works Coordination and Acceleration. A companion measure is being offered today in the House by Representative JOHN BLATNIK, of Minnesota.

The basic purpose of this act is to give the President authority to move promptly and effectively to combat recessions or persistently high levels of unemployment.

Mr. President, this proposed legislation which we are offering today seeks to deal in a realistic and practical manner with a problem of ever-growing importance. Namely, that while the economic level of our country has been rising throughout the years in terms of production, the gross national product, and total employment, we nevertheless find ourselves with more and more unemployed workers—both in terms of numbers and percentage.

The figures speak for themselves. In 1953 we had an unemployment rate of 2.9 percent. The following year we had a recession, and by 1956 when we had recovered, the unemployment level stood at 4.2 percent. In 1957, we entered an-

1962

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — SENATE

1661

Case, N.J.	Johnston	Muskie
Case, S. Dak.	Jordan	Neuberger
Church	Keating	Pastore
Clark	Kefauyer	Pearson
Cotton	Kerr	Pell
Dirksen	Long, Hawaii	Prouty
Douglas	Long, La.	Proxmire
Engle	Magnuson	Randolph
Fong	Mansfield	Saltonstall
Gore	McCarthy	Smathers
Gruening	McGee	Smith, Mass.
Hartke	Metcalfe	Smith, Maine
Hayden	Miller	Sparkman
Hickenlooper	Monroney	Symington
Hickey	Morse	Wiley
Hill	Morton	Williams, N.J.
Humphrey	Moss	Young, N. Dak.
Jackson	Mundt	Young, Ohio
Javits	Murphy	

NAYS—17

Bennett	Ervin	Robertson
Butler	Holland	Stennis
Byrd, Va.	Hruska	Thurmond
Curtis	Lausche	Tower
Dworshak	McClellan	Williams, Del.
Eastland	McNamara	

NOT VOTING—15

Anderson	Ellender	Long, Mo.
Capehart	Fulbright	Russell
Chavez	Goldwater	Scott
Cooper	Hart	Talmadge
Dodd	Kuchel	Yarborough

So the bill (H.R. 8900) was passed.

The title was amended, so as to read: "A bill to authorize assistance to public and other nonprofit institutions of higher education in financing the construction, rehabilitation, or improvement of needed academic and related facilities, to authorize scholarships for undergraduate study in such institutions, and to provide financial assistance to the States for the construction of public community colleges."

Mr. MANSFIELD. Madam President, I move to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed.

Mr. MORSE. Madam President, I move to lay that motion on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

Mr. MORSE. Madam President, I move that the Senate insist on its amendments and ask for a conference with the House thereon, and that the Chair appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to; and the Presiding Officer appointed Mr. MORSE, Mr. HILL, Mr. McNAMARA, Mr. YARBOROUGH, Mr. CLARK, Mr. RANDOLPH, Mr. PROUTY, Mr. GOLDWATER, and Mr. JAVITS conferees on the part of the Senate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the Senate bill 1241 will be indefinitely postponed.

Mr. BIBLE. Madam President, I was happy to support the important legislation, which has just passed the Senate, realizing that it represents a notable step forward in meeting the ever-growing problems of our education system at the undergraduate level.

With enrollment constantly expanding far beyond the capacity to meet today's needs, our colleges desperately need the type of assistance we are providing in this measure.

In Nevada, for example, the university could borrow, in each of 5 years, a total of \$368,147 for construction, improvement, and rehabilitation of academic facilities.

Under terms of title II, my State would receive 33 scholarships during the next fiscal year, amounting to \$23,100,

while in the next 4 years it would receive 251 scholarships worth an additional \$175,700.

An important part of our higher educational system in Nevada is the southern branch of the University of Nevada, located in Las Vegas. This school would be eligible for grants of \$48,596 a year for the next 5 years.

It is my considered judgment, Madam President, that we are only fulfilling our responsibilities by providing our schools with the necessary tools to keep America's educational system abreast of the times and superior to any comparable system on earth.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Madam President, I wish at this time to compliment the distinguished senior Senator from Oregon [Mr. MORSE] who has once again demonstrated his skill and field generalship in piloting a most difficult bill through the Senate.

I think the success of what has been accomplished in this and other measures relating to education is due in large part to the knowledge and skill displayed by the Senator from Oregon. I feel I would be remiss in my duty if I did not extend to him especially, and to the rest of the committee generally, my thanks for a job well done. That takes in the membership on both sides of the committee. My commendation extends to the Members of this body on both sides of the aisle, because there was nothing in the way of a dilatory tactic, there was nothing in the way of a stalling maneuver. Everybody cooperated; the Senate did a good job, passed a good bill, and I think is to be commended.

Mr. MORSE. Madam President, I appreciate the kind remarks of the majority leader. I respond with no flattery, with no spirit of performing a formality; but I respond from my heart when I say that I appreciate very much the leadership and the direction that I received in connection with whatever I might have done in respect to taking this bill through the Senate yesterday and today.

I was really directed, assisted, and inspired by the majority leader [Mr. MANSFIELD] and the chairman of the full committee, the Senator from Alabama [Mr. HILL], because without their assistance the present moment would never have arrived on the bill.

I also joint the majority leader in expressing my appreciation to all the members of the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, Democratic and Republican alike, because this was a bill which was the product of long hours of hearing and executive sessions in subcommittee and in the full committee, and the hammering out on the anvil of conscientious compromise on the bill that we had before us, which in no way sacrificed a single important educational principle.

I think the Presiding Officer and the Members of the Senate who are now present in the Chamber know that, after all, Senators do not do these jobs alone, and that the basic research, the foundation work, is done by loyal, dedicated staff members who serve us so well in committee and on the floor of the Senate. There are many who could be mentioned, and undoubtedly should be mentioned, but I wish to mention especially

four professional staff members who were of assistance throughout the debate, and give my thanks too as chairman of the subcommittee.

I refer to Mr. Jack Forsythe, the very able and brilliant legal member of the staff of the Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare; and Mr. Charles Lee, who is the education adviser to the committee, and who has performed distinguished service for the committee. Also I wish to express my deep appreciation to the counsel for the minority, Mr. Mike Bernstein and Mr. Raymond D. Hurley, who, as I have been heard to say in committee, and repeat on the floor of the Senate, serve the Republicans on the committee in keeping with their obligation, but who also recognize that they have an obligation to serve all members of the committee, as do Mr. Forsythe and Mr. Lee. Many times when, as a Democrat on the committee I needed assistance that I knew Mr. Bernstein in particular was qualified to give me, he has never hesitated to give me his honest judgment. I wish to thank him on the public record for the work he has done on the staff.

Next I wish to mention Mr. Stewart McClure, the staff director, and each and every one of the staff members of the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare.

I do not know how we could possibly bring together a finer group of dedicated servants to the Senate than the members of that staff.

I wish further to pay tribute to the excellent staff assistance which has been provided by Commissioner McMurrin of the Office of Education and his associates. They have given us every cooperation, at all times, in furnishing data and expert advice on the many technical aspects of the bill. To them and to Mr. Peter W. Le Roux, of the Office of the Legislative Counsel of the Senate the subcommittee owes a great debt of gratitude.

Let me say in closing that I believe that every Senator who participated in the debate—those who opposed the majority on some issues as well as those who participated on the side of the majority in the debate, have demonstrated one of the most outstanding examples of a high-order debate in the Senate.

I express to them and to all my colleagues in the Senate my appreciation for their wholehearted cooperation and their understanding of my shortcomings.

ORDER FOR ADJOURNMENT TO 11 A.M. TOMORROW

Mr. MANSFIELD. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate adjourns tonight, it adjourn to meet at 11 o'clock tomorrow morning.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

AMENDMENT OF WELFARE AND PENSION PLANS AND DISCLOSURE ACT

Mr. MANSFIELD. Madam President, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 891, S. 2520, the Welfare and Pension Plans and Disclosure Act.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be stated by title.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A bill (S. 2520) to amend the Welfare and Pension Plans and Disclosure Act with respect to the method of enforcement and to provide certain additional sanctions, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Montana.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

UNANIMOUS-CONSENT AGREEMENT

Mr. MANSFIELD. Madam President, after consultation with the distinguished minority leader [Mr. DIRKSEN], the distinguished Senator from Texas [Mr. TOWER], and other Members of the Senate on both sides of the aisle, including the chairman of the committee who will handle this measure, I should like to propound a unanimous-consent request.

I ask unanimous consent that a unanimous-consent agreement, in the usual and customary language, allowing 1 hour for each amendment, motion or appeal, the time to be equally divided between the Senator from Texas [Mr. TOWER], who I understand has several amendments in mind, and the majority leader, and 1 hour on the bill, the time to be equally divided, be entered, effective tomorrow at the conclusion of the calendar call.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Montana? The Chair hears none; and, without objection, the unanimous-consent agreement is agreed to.

The unanimous-consent agreement, as subsequently reduced to writing, is as follows:

UNANIMOUS-CONSENT AGREEMENT

Ordered, That, effective on Wednesday, February 7, 1962, at the conclusion of the calendar code, during the further consideration of the bill, S. 2520, the so-called Welfare and Pension Plans, Disclosure Act Amendments of 1961, debate on any amendment, motion, or appeal, except a motion to lay on the table, shall be limited to 1 hour, to be equally divided and controlled by the mover of any such amendment or motion and the majority leader: *Provided*, That in the event the majority leader is in favor of any such amendment or motion, the time in opposition thereto shall be controlled by the minority leader or some Senator designated by him: *Provided further*, That no amendment that is not germane to the provisions of the said bill shall be received.

Ordered further, That on the question of the final passage of the said bill debate shall be limited to 1 hour, to be equally divided and controlled, respectively, by the majority and minority leaders: *Provided*, That the said leaders, or either of them, may, from the time under their control on the passage of the said bill, allot additional time to any Senator during the consideration of any amendment, motion, or appeal.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Madam President, no action will be taken on the pending measure tonight. After the call of the calendar tomorrow and consideration of the Senate resolutions which have to do with the maintenance of committees the Senate will turn to the consideration of S. 2520, and the amendments thereto. There will be no votes tonight.

Mr. TOWER. Madam President, I call up my amendment to S. 2520, numbered 1-23-62—B, and ask that it be stated. Pursuant to the previous agreement made with the majority leader, I ask unanimous consent that the amendment be made the pending question.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be stated for the information of the Senate.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 3, line 17, it is proposed to strike out "twenty-five" and to insert in lieu thereof "one hundred".

On page 5, beginning with line 1, it is proposed to strike out through the word "by" on line 6.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Madam President, will the Senator from Texas yield?

Mr. TOWER. I yield.

Mr. MANSFIELD. The purpose in offering the amendment at this time, as I understand, is to make it the pending question. There will be no discussion on the amendment or the bill before the Senate until after the consideration of measures on the call of the calendar tomorrow and the consideration of the resolutions pertaining to Senate committees.

ORDER FOR REFERRAL OF S. 2650, RELATING TO SPACE COMMUNICATIONS FACILITIES, THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE ON COMMUNICATIONS SATELLITES AND THE PRESIDENT'S PROPOSED BILL, AND FUTURE PROPOSED LEGISLATION TO THE COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE

Mr. MAGNUSON. Madam President, on January 11 the distinguished chairman of the Committee on Aeronautical and Space Sciences introduced S. 2650, which concerns space communications facilities. Hearings on that bill have been announced to start before the Aeronautical and Space Sciences Committee on February 26.

In introducing S. 2650, the chairman of the Committee on Aeronautical and Space Sciences asked and obtained unanimous consent that the bill be referred to his committee, and in doing so, related to the Senate that he had had some discussion with me on the question of committee jurisdiction.

At first glance there would seem to be no possibility of conflict, for without question jurisdiction over launch vehicles is in the Committee on Aeronautical and Space Sciences and jurisdiction over communications facilities is in the Committee on Commerce. Theoretically, the Aeronautical and Space Sciences Committee could exercise jurisdiction over those parts of a communications satellite venture pertaining to rocketry and the Commerce Committee could exercise jurisdiction over the ownership, use, and regulation of the communications satellite itself.

As a practical matter, however, the expense of placing a system of communications satellites in orbit—something not very far in the future—and thereafter operating them is not severable into segments which can be placed separately in

the jurisdiction of our two committees. For that reason, I made no objection to the unanimous-consent request that S. 2650 be first referred to the Committee on Aeronautical and Space Sciences. It has been my purpose, however, at an appropriate time, to claim for the Commerce Committee that jurisdiction which is conferred by the Standing Rules of the Senate.

Now seems an appropriate time to speak on this matter, as the President will shortly send to the Congress a message setting forth his recommendations with respect to a communications satellite program and transmitting draft legislation. In the interest of orderly procedure, I think that the President's message and his suggested legislation should first go where S. 2650 was sent, to the Committee on Aeronautical and Space Sciences. However, the Committee on Commerce, and particularly its Subcommittee on Communications, in reliance on the Senate rules, has actively prepared itself to deal with legislation in this area. Under the chairmanship of the distinguished senior Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. PASTORE] the subcommittee held extensive hearings last year and plans to hold more in this session.

In order that all may be advised of the respective relationships of the Committee on Aeronautical and Space Sciences and the Committee on Commerce to pending and future legislation dealing with communications satellites, I make the following unanimous-consent request: First, that the President's message on communications satellites, when received, be referred to the Committee on Aeronautical and Space Sciences; second, that when that committee has concluded its consideration of S. 2650 and the President's bill and message, they be referred to the Committee on Commerce; and, third, that henceforth any proposed legislation dealing with the employment of any part of the radio or visible spectrum for communication or the transmission of intelligence through the use of satellites or otherwise shall not be considered by the Senate until such proposed legislation has been considered by the Committee on Commerce.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Washington? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

THE NATIONAL OBSERVER

Mr. MILLER. Madam President, on Sunday, the 4th of February 1962, a new national newspaper made its appearance. I refer to a paper published in Washington, D.C., entitled "The National Observer."

This paper points out that among its objectives is the publication of a weekly newspaper, except that the community of the newspaper will be the entire Nation. It points out very properly that integrity demands that all the news shall be honestly reported, and states it shall do so.

It is also pointed out, however, that in the columns of the editorial page the paper is going to speak the thoughts of